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FREE TOLLS WRONG, DECLARES MR. BRYAN

Secretary of State Ably Defends
Wilson's Canal Policy.

NOT CATERING TO J. BULL.

Says if Nation Arrays Itself Against
World It Should Consider Well
the Cost.

Washington, April 12.—Secretary Bryan, in a statement made public today, lengthily reviews the Panama tolls question, and in the course of the statement declares that the repeal of the tolls exemption in the Panama Canal Act "cannot be construed to be a construction of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty," but is "Simply a refusal on the part of the United States to raise that question in that way."

Mr. Bryan discusses various features of the subject—the limiting of debate in the House of Representatives, the Baltimore platform and the effect of repeal on the treaty.

Claiming that the opponents of the repeal had seized upon the charge that the President was "surrendering to England," Mr. Bryan declared that the opposition to the repeal had attempted to appeal "to prejudice rather than to reason."

NOT ATTERING TO BRITAIN.

"What has Great Britain done," he asked, "to justify the accusation that she is trying to dictate to this country? She has simply called attention to the terms of the treaty, and asked for arbitration of the question of construction, in case this Government differs from the British Government in the construction to be placed upon the language upon constructing the treaty to permit free tolls delayed for months the ratification of the treaty with Great Britain because of their opposition to any arbitration of the subject. In other words, they constructed the treaty to permit discrimination, and then objected to allowing any international court to express an opinion on the subject. If, as a matter of fact, the treaty grants the rights which Great Britain claims, is it a 'surrender to Great Britain for our nation to repeal a law that raised that question? The repeal of the law cannot be construed to be a construction of the treaty. It is simply a refusal on the part of the United States to raise that question in that way. In the controversy over the Velland Canal Canada withdrew a discrimination which she had made in favor of Canadian ships in order that no cause for friction with the United States authorities in regard to the matter should exist."

WHAT IS THE BARRIER.

"Why cannot the United States withdraw a discrimination for the same reason? When the treaty involved, was before the Senate for ratification an attempt was made to so amend it as to permit a discrimination in favor of coastwise vessels, but it was voted down by a decided majority. With this record to support them, is it strange that foreign nations question our right to make an exception in favor of American vessels?"

Discussing the President's right to expect the support of Congress when he deals with international questions, Secretary Bryan adds:

"The Chief Executive speaks for the nation in international affairs and it is only fair to assume that he speaks advisedly when he declares that intercourse with other nations is seriously embarrassed by the free tolls law, which he seeks to repeal."

A PROUD POSITION.

"We occupy today a proud position among the nations; we are the foremost advocate of peace and arbitration we are becoming more and more a moral factor throughout the world. Can we afford to surrender this position? Can we afford to believe the great enterprise which has reached its consummation at the Isthmus? If our nation desires to be measured by intellectual and ethical standards, how unworthy to brag of our strength and to threaten to use that strength. We are ready to fight, does not arouse the enthusiasm now that it did a few centuries ago. Brute force is not the level upon which this nation settles its controversies today. The question is not what we can do, what we ought to do. The path of history is strewn with the wreck of nations that boasted that they were all-powerful. This question must be decided on moral principles, and not by the counting of our regiments and battleships. What shall it profit a nation if it conquers the whole world and loses its faith in the doctrine that righteousness exalteth a nation?"

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE.

Mr. Bryan was a member of the resolutions committee of the Baltimore Convention and his observations on the platform constitute his first utterance on the subject. Mr. Bryan argues that there are two planks in the Baltimore platform, pertinent to the discussion, one which declares the belief of the Democratic party in the encouragement of the merchant marine, but states that it should be developed "without imposing additional burdens upon the people and without bounty or subsidies from the public treasury," and a second plank declaring in favor of the exemption from tolls of American

coastwise ships. Mr. Bryan declares that the opposition to bounties is a doctrine "for which the Democratic party has stood from time immemorial." He refers to the exemption plank as a "little plank" and to the pronouncement on bounties and subsidies as the "larger plank" and says:

"What oplate does the little plank contain that it can make those who accept it oblivious of the larger plank? By what rule of construction can the small plank be made binding and the larger one ignored? The secret of the strange power exerted by the little plank is to be found in the fact that it carefully conceals the means by which it is to be carried out. Had the world subsidy, or 'bounty' been inserted in this plank, it could not have secured the endorsement of the Convention because the contradiction between this plank and the larger plank would have been immediately apparent. If the same care had been used in the drawing of this plank that was used in the drawing of the plank on the merchant marine, it would have read as follows: We favor the exemption from toll of American ships engaged in coastwise trade passing through the canal, but without imposing additional burdens upon the people and without bounties of subsidies from the public treasury."

PRESIDENT JUSTIFIES.

"But even if the platform had not contained within itself a complete refutation of the position taken by the advocates of free tolls, the President would have been justified in the position that he took by the changed conditions which confronted him. A platform is a pledge and is as binding upon an official as the command of a military officer is upon a subordinate—the statement cannot be made stronger. But the subordinate officer is sometimes compelled to act upon his judgment where a change of which the commanding officer is not aware has taken place in conditions. It is not only the right of the subordinate to judge the situation for himself where conditions have changed since the order was given, but it is his duty to do so. In the case under consideration the President takes responsibility for an official act which he regards as necessary for his country's welfare, and the people must decide whether or not he is justified; and those who refuse to act with him also assume responsibility and they, too, must abide the judgment of the public. Such a change has taken place since the Baltimore platform was adopted. Had the Democrats in Convention assembled been confronted by the conditions which now exist and had they known what those now know who

for repeal, no such plank would ever have been placed in the platform. The Convention's attention was not even brought to the fact that a majority of the Democrats in the House had voted against the free tolls measure and that it had in fact been passed by a combination of a minority of the Democrats and a majority of the Republicans."

ACT JOINTLY WITH NATIONS.

Mr. Bryan says that platform planks dealing with international questions must be accepted with the understanding "that act jointly with other nations in international affairs," that even if the plank had not been contradicted by another plank in the platform and even if it "had not concealed a subsidy policy repugnant to Democratic principle and history," that even if conditions had not changed a platform plank should be taken on international questions "as the expression of a wish rather than as the expression of a determination, for no nation can afford to purchase a small advantage in the face of a great principle."

"If a nation," continued the Secretary, "desires to array itself against the world it should be sure that the thing which it is to gain is worth what it costs. The President, knowing that every commercial nation except our own construes the treaty as a pledge of equal treatment, would have been recent to this trust had he failed to point out to the American people that our diplomatic relations would be seriously disturbed by the carrying out of the free tolls policy."

Considering the repeal measure upon its merits Mr. Bryan said there were just two questions to be decided:

First, is it desirable for the Democratic party to abandon its historic position and become the advocate of subsidies and bounties? And, second if it is desirable, what is the Democratic party willing to sacrifice in international prestige and influence in order to secure the advantage which these subsidies promise to a few people."

Interest Shown in City Campaign.

Columbia Special to Charleston News and Courier April 11.—Columbians are taking a good deal of interest in the municipal election at which a mayor and two members of the city council are to be elected. Mayor Wade Hampton Gibbs is asking for re-election. He is opposed by Councilman F. S. Earle, who was the successful candidate against Mayor Gibbs four years ago, when the commission form of government was first established. Dr. L. A. Griffin is the third candidate for mayor and each is keeping up a vigorous canvass.

The first primary takes place on May 5, and there is little doubt but that a second will be necessary to decide between the leading candidates mayor and commissioners.

GANGSTERS MEET DEATH WITH THEIR LIPS SEALED

"Whitey Lewis" Makes Short
Statement.

"LEFTY LOUIE" LAST TO GO

"Dago Frank," the First to Go, Col-
lapses and Has to be Carried
to the Death Chamber.

Sing Sing Prison, Ossining, N. Y., April 13.—The four gunmen convicted of the murder of Herman Rosenthal died in the electric chair at Sing Sing prison at the break of dawn, this Easter Monday morning. None confessed his guilt and none mentioned the name of Charles Becker, the former police lieutenant found guilty of instigating the murder, but saved by court of appeals reversal.

WHITEY MAKES STATEMENT.

Of the four who died, Frank Seidenshner ("Whitey Lewis") made the only statement. Even he did not fully assert his innocence.

"Gentlemen," he mumbled as they strapped him in the chair. "I did not shoot at Rosenthal. Them who said I did was preachers. For the sake of justice, gentlemen, I say I did not. The witness Stannish—"

"Whitey" did not finish the sentence. The strange harness had been adjusted and the current threw his body forward in the murder trial, had died; but death intervened.

"DAGO" FRANK CAME FIRST.

Seidenshner was the second man to die. "Dago Frank" (Frank Cirofici) came first, "Gyp the Blood" (Harry Horowitz) was the third and "Lefty Louie" (Louis Rosenberg) last.

In 40 minutes flat all four were dispatched. This would have been shortened had it not been for the overcrowding of newspaper reporters. Their number necessitated a shifting of witnesses for each execution.

NO UNTOWARD INCIDENT.

There was no untoward incident throughout the procedure. All walked quietly to the chair and only their quaking knees and the sickly green pallor of their face attested that the realization of death was upon them.

William E. Cashin, Roman Catholic chaplain of the prison, accompanied "Dago Frank" to the chair. With "Whitey Lewis" and "Gyp the Blood" was Rabbi Joseph Goldstein of New York. Rabbi Mayer Kopfein, long the spiritual adviser of the Rosenberg family stood by "Lefty Louie." Priest and rabbi alike averted their drawn face from the chair of death, struggling to control themselves as they intoned a prayer for the dying.

"entlemen," said Rabbi Goldstein as he left the death chamber. "If you ask me whether the Jewish boys were guilty, I will say I do not know. They did not confess to me. As for the Italian, I do not believe he was at the scene of the crime. I do not think any of them should have been convicted on the testimony offered."

An anaemic moon still hung in the sky when those who were to witness the executions gathered in front of the prison. Fant lights glimmered at corridor ends of the building, but no sound came from within. The hideous noises which convicts have been said to emit when one of their number is to die were spared those who waited.

"DAGO FRANK" COLLAPSES.

Dawn was breaking over the hills when the witnesses were admitted to the bare courtyard of the death house. Many were ashen-faced and trembling. From a printed list a clerk read off the names of those who were to see the first man die. A moment more and the door of the death chamber had closed behind the. War den Clancy had announced that "Gyp the Blood" would die first, followed by "Lefty Louie," "Dago Frank" and "Whitey Lewis," but as it transpired the man who first came through the little iron door at the right was Dago Frank. He had shown signs of collapsing and it was deemed expedient to shield him from the ordeal of waiting.

The head and leg sponges were then wet and Headkeeper McInerney, acting on a signal from the warden, went to the death cell. There he found Cirofici in prayer with Father Cashin. The condemned man clutched a crucifix in each hand as he was led into the presence of death. He had to be supported by two keepers. In the cell could be heard the murmur of the other slayers in their supplications. The warden and attendants stepped back from the rubber mat.

"Oh, God, I meet my God," gasped the Italian. The state electrician turned the switch.

"WHITEY LEWIS" CAME NEXT.

A new lot of witnesses filed in. Then through the little door came "Whitey Lewis." The statement that he never finished was on his lips as he entered. The attendants, fearing a shocking spectacle of hysteria, sought to soothe him.

A current of 1,920 volts with a slightly tighter amplitude than had been used on Cirofici took his life. The switch was first closed at 5:47:36 and he was pronounced dead at 5:42.

At 5:56 "Gyp the Blood" was brought in. He had a Jewish prayer book in his hand and Rabbi Goldstein walked by his side. "Listen,

CONGRESSMEN HOPE TO GET OUT BY JULY 1

Curtailement of Trust Legisla-
tion Brightens Prospects.

THE ANTI-INJUNCTION BILL

Plans For Caucus on Bartlett-
Bacon Measure Have Been
Dropped.

Washington, April 12.—Repeal of the Panama tolls exemption still holds the centre of interest in Congress with prospects of further evening discussion this week in the Senate, where the inter-oceanic canals committee is to resume hearings tomorrow.

With the tolls controversy dragging along and little chance of final action on it for another month, Senators and Representatives have been restive lest early adjournment be impeded. The development, however, that Administration leaders are proposing to postpone anti-trust legislation until next session, save for the certain of an inter-oceanic trade Congressmen may get back to their commission, has revived hopes that districts, and into the campaigns for the election of Senators and Representatives as early as July 1.

Until the hands of the opposition to canal tolls repeal are clearly shown it cannot be foretold how long the Senate will confine itself to discussion of the subject, but there is little likelihood that general debate will begin for another two weeks.

How long the committee will deliberate after the hearings are concluded also is indefinite but champions of the repeal will do all in their power to get a record vote of the Senate as early as possible.

30 BUSINESS MEN BEGIN TOUR OF SOUTH

Chicago Party Will Seek South's
Sons as Well as Its
Dollars.

Chicago, April 12.—Seeking the sons and daughters of the south, as well as its dollars, the Chicago Association of Commerce will send 30 representatives tomorrow night on one of the most remarkable trade extension trips ever made by that aggressive body.

Not the least of the innovations will be a moving picture sortie; not pictures of Chicago, shown with flamboyant pride to Southerners but pictures to be taken en route to Southern cities and their great industries and points of interest, to be shown by the association in Chicago on the return of the expedition.

On a train de luxe, the party will leave Chicago at 10:30 p. m. for Louisville. The party desires to avoid needless ostentation and prefers it known that 30 of Chicago's biggest banking, business and educational men are traveling in "quiet comfort." Chicago and Northwestern University and the public schools are represented.

The special train will be made up of a baggage car, buffet, diner, three compartment cars and a specially fitted observation car. From the platform of the latter many reels of moving pictures of the scene wonders of the South will be taken.

Each man will have a separate compartment to himself, for which privilege the association of commerce will pay \$135 per day in private car demurrage in addition to the regular transportation expenses of the trip.

The itinerary will include Louisville, Lexington, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Asheville, Winston-Salem, Greensboro, Charlotte, Columbia, Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, Jacksonville, Macon, Columbus, Atlanta, Montgomery, Mobile, Birmingham, Nashville.

The schedule calls for the return of the party to Chicago Sunday noon, April 26.

In order to arrange to cover the several thousand miles of travel in two weeks, H. F. Miller, business manager of the association made two trips over the territory. Sight seeing is preferred to banquet, and there will be more automobile tours with the various commercial clubs as hosts than feasts. Nights will be spent between cities.

Heavy Snowfall in Texas.

Dallas, Tex., April 11.—A heavy snow storm began today in the Texas Pan-Handle, the second within the week. Reports from West Texas indicated that a cold wave of considerable intensity was sweeping eastward over the Southwest.

Israel, there is only one God," mumbled "Gyp the Blood" in Hebrew. Two shocks were given and at 6:02 o'clock physicians pronounced him dead.

"LEFTY LOUIE" LAST TO GO.

"Lefty Louie," the last of the four to die, entered the chamber at 6:07. He handed his Jewish prayer book to Rabbi Kopfein before the guard strapped him in the chair. Like "Gyp the Blood," he mumbled a prayer in Hebrew. The theory that the strongest shall die last, "Lefty" bore out by his uncanly resistance to the current. The first contact was given at 6:08. At 6:17 he was pronounced dead.

TO DEDICATE A MONUMENT

New York Veterans Coming South
500 Strong.

Americus, Ga., April 12.—Information received here this morning was that the New York delegation of veterans and prominent citizens coming to Andersonville National Cemetery April 30 for dedication series of the New York State monument will come directly to Americus, going later to Andersonville. Five hundred New Yorkers will constitute the party and they will be entertained while in Americus with a program arranged by the Americus Chamber of Commerce. An immense barbecue dinner at the Andersonville prison grounds and automobile drives here are entertainment features contemplated.

CHILDREN ON WHITE HOUSE LAWN

President Host to Hundreds at the
Annual Capital Egg
Rolling.

Associated Press Dispatch.

Washington, April 13.—President Wilson was host to the children of the capital at their annual frolic and egg rolling on the White House grounds. The president and members of the cabinet planned either to view the children at play from the south portico of the White House or else to go into the throng and see the fun at close range.

Ideal weather favored the little guest and thousands of them gathered on the spacious lawns for the day's merry-making. The big folks were there too. But the admissions were restricted to children and accompanying parents, guardians and nurses. Adults not accompanied by children were not admitted. Thousands of grown ups, however, watched the frolic from nearby.

Hundreds of children laden with baskets filled with ari-colored eggs were on hand early today waiting for the White House grounds to be thrown open. Among the children from the homes of administration members participating were: Sallie and John McAdoo, children of the Youngsters Secretary of Family John Bryan grandson of the secretary of state; Elizabeth Howe Wilson and her sister, Virginia Wilson both daughters of the secretary of labor; Ned and Nancy Lane, children of the secretary of the interior; and David Houston, son of the secretary of agriculture.

TO WED FIRST WEEK IN MAY.

McAdoo-Wilson Nuptials Less Than
Month Off.

White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., April 11.—Though press dispatches and official messages describing incidents at Tampico in connection with the arrest of American marines were before President Wilson tonight, he divulged no information.

After playing golf in the morning and taking a buckboard ride in the afternoon, the President secluded himself in his suite of rooms with his family and no one saw him.

It is considered settled now that the wedding will be held at the White House the first week in May. An earlier wedding might have held. It is believed, but Mrs. Wilson's illness is said to have prevented.

The President will leave here tomorrow for Washington, but Mrs. Wilson and other members of the family will remain for an extended stay.

CHAS. S. BECKER TARGET FOR ALL EYES

Prisoners Wished to Know How
He Had Taken Judge Goff's
Decision.

Associated Press Dispatch.

New York, April 13.—Charles S. Becker was a target for all eyes in the Tombs yesterday. Every prisoner wished to know how he had taken the decision of Justice Goff that the gunmen could not have a new trial.

Becker himself said nothing. He went through the usual routine and took his exercise, attended service and went to his cell. His face was drawn, his lips bit closer together but to those who watched him he gave no outward evidence of his thoughts.

There were no visitors except newspaper men. To these he refused to comment on the decision of Justice Goff or the approaching death of the four men who, Rose, Vallon, Schepps and Webber, carried out his orders to slay Rosenthal.

Last night he was in bed at 11 o'clock. Becker read the papers eagerly all day yesterday, scanning them carefully for any stray that might help his own case. He is again placed on trial.

Becker's counsel said that what happen to the gunmen could not possibly have any effect on the case of his client and his plans for the second trial were so far along that he would have disregarded Saturday's proceedings before Justice Goff if Becker hadn't insisted that every bit of them should be gone over.

Woman Farmer Honored.

Denver, Col., April 10.—Mrs. Belle Van Dorn Harbert, president of the International decorated with the Cross of the Order of Agriculture of Belgium. Notification of the award was received today. Mrs. Harbert is the first woman to receive the decoration.

LIND COMES BACK FOR A CONFERENCE

Federal Commander Must
Salute American Flag.

COMES IN GOOD TIME.

Washington, April 13.—Upon whether the commander of Huerta forces at Tampico salutes the American flag in apology for the arrest of American marines last Thursday, depends immediate developments in the Mexican situation. President Wilson declared unofficially today that he expected the federal commander at Tampico to fire a salute to the Stars and Stripes as demanded by Rear Admiral Mayo and he spoke with a confidence that implied insistence. The navy department still was undecided tonight as to whether or not the salute had been fired. It is understood that instructions have been sent to Charge O'Shaughnessy to represent to the Huerta government the feeling of the administration here over the affront, but there has been no announcements on the subject.

The presence in Washington of John Lind, President Wilson's personal representative in Mexico for the last eight months, who arrived here today on the presidential yacht Mayflower, gave the Washington government an adviser with special knowledge of the military situation at Tampico. Mr. Lind spent several hours with Secretary Bryan today. Tomorrow he will see President Wilson, accompanied by Secretary Bryan, for an hour just before the cabinet meeting. Authoritatively it is said that Mr. Lind's report on the general situation were so comprehensive and complete that he really did not have to come to Washington to supplement them.

IN GOOD TIME.

Mr. Lind himself was uncommunicative, saying merely he had sought a vacation and was at the orders of the government. While he has kept the president and Secretary Bryan informed constantly about developments, his presence here at this time is considered opportune, should any unusual situation arise out of the demand for a salute at Tampico.

Direct communication between Tampico and the cable end at Vera Cruz, which is the only means whereby news from Tampico can reach Washington, can only be had by wire less, and owing to the prevalence of storms of hurricane proportions this communication has been exceedingly difficult and slow. The Huerta government itself, it is understood, has been obliged to communicate with Tampico by message sent on steamboats and it is suggested by naval officers that if it becomes necessary for Gen. Huerta to send instruction to the federal commander at Tampico in a very limited time he might have to resort to the use of the radio outfits of the American battleships, even in dealing with a subject so delicate as the demand for a salute.

Administration officials are hoping that the salute will be fired and the incident closed. Their optimism is such that Secretary Bryan is planning to go tomorrow to Miami, Fla., to recuperate from his recent illness, while President Wilson will leave again on Thursday night for White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., to bring Mrs. Wilson back to Washington.

MALARIA IN SOUTH ON THE DECREASE

Report Covering Six Months Shows
Total of 12,000 Cases in
South Carolina.

Washington, April 11.—Malarial fevers in the South decreased in 1913 compared with 1912, according to the public health service which in a report today stated the proportion was 1 to 3.

To obtain statistics of malaria postal cards were sent to physicians in Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, Georgia, South Carolina and Florida and the data received represented the reports of one-sixth of the physicians who received the cards. For Alabama the reports for the six months of 1913 for May to November inclusive, gave a total of 12,080 cases of malaria; Arkansas for August to November inclusive 18,528; South Carolina 12,000 cases; Florida, for the same period, 9,190 cases, and Georgia from August to October inclusive 9,825 cases.

For the year Mississippi is reported to have had 61,811 cases.

Discussing the economic aspect of malarial fever, the report states that the average loss of time per man employed in sawmills, on cotton plantations, etc., on account of the disease is in many places estimated at two weeks in the season from June 1 to November 1.

The disease is preventable and be controlled if not eliminated, according to the public health service. "When a community desires to carry out intelligent prophylactic measures based on the principle that the Anopheles mosquito is the only transmitting agent of malaria from man to man."